

VISIONS.
I dreamt that thou wert a beauteous dame,
Who lived in days of yore,
And I thought that a myriad of suitors came,
And knelt thy charms before;
Then I looked on brilliant tournament,
And I heard the trumpet's strain,
And a number of gallant knights were bent
To strive on the martial plain:
There was a laurel crown, and the favored knight
Who bore that prize away,
Might claim the hand of thy beauty bright,
On the eve of that joyous day;
And I thought that I was a warrior bold,
And I won the laurel crown—
Twas dearer to me than a wreath of gold,
At thy feet I laid it down.

Again I dreamt—and methought that I
Was a proud young cavalier,
Wholiv'd in the glance of his lov'd one's eye,
And thou wert the one most dear;
We dwelt in the sunny land of Spain,
And a thousand gallants strove,
The heart of thy virgin breast to gain,
Yet thou gav'st to me thy love:
And I came to thy balcony's jutting shade,
By the light of the moon and star;
And I warbled a pensive serenade
To my lightly struck guitar:
I bore thee away in the dreamy night,
To the holy altar's side;
And there, in thy garments of snowy white,
I made thee my blessed bride.

I breathe to thy beauty my true heart's sigh,
And thou seem'st to my waking gaze,
As fair as thou wert to my dreaming eye,
When a nymph of the olden days;
And I love thee as well as I loved in my dream,
When I thought thee maiden of Spain,
And sung by the light of the starry gleam,
To my sweet guitar the strain;
Though the dazzling pageants of vision had fled,
The star of dreaming is here;
And though fancy's illusions around it are spread,
'Tis as fair—to my soul 'tis as dear:
If the spirit of life from my bosom should flee,
And unto you far heaven stray;
Though bright as the heaven of my dream it should
Twould avail not if thou wert way. [Selected.

From the New Yorker.

A BARBER'S ADVANTAGE.
An Officer, armed with a whisker and sword,
A Barber's shop entered, and manfully roared,
As he laid his dread falchion so keen on the table,
"Now, Knight of the leather-strap, if you are able
To shave without bloodshed, I offer my chin,
But the terms I shall tell you before I begin:
If one drop of blood shall be shed, I protest
The point of this sword shall run whiz through your
vest."

The Barber shaved on without fear—not a speck
Of the blood of the Warrior was seen on his neck.
At length our great hero exclaimed with a stare,
As he coaxed up his whiskers with true martial air,
"Explain how you shaved, for I can't understand,
Notwithstanding my threat, with so steady a hand."

If one drop of blood had appeared on your face,
The razor drawn crosswise with force most unward
Would have saved you the trouble of grasping your
sword." L. M. S.

Practical Lesson on Health. From an unpublishe
ed Journal of a Physician—Founded on long experience, and not derived from books.—Authors, and literary and nervous persons, whose brains are subject to perpetual excitement and large expenditure of their energies, require longer sleep and repose to restore their exhaustion, than those whose lives are passed in laborious exercise of the body.

Those whose occupation render it necessary to lead a life of confinement, or of sedentary habits, should daily devote a portion of their time to athletic and robust exercises in the open air, which refresh and invigorate the mind, if not too laborious.

Those who smoke a great deal are never intemperate. Drunkards, it will be remarked, always reject tobacco, when liquor obtains the mastery—because the stomach is so excited and irritated, that smoking acts like an emetic. For the same reason, on rising from their couch, the more sensitive and relaxed condition of the organ, at this part of the twenty-four hours, generally causes them to part with their breakfast. By this symptom a confirmed drunkard may be detected.

The best remedy for sea sickness is to keep on deck, and work with the crew. We never scarcely see sailors suffering from this distressing malady; for powerful exercise of the body enables the digestive functions to perform their duty. Hence, from inaction, fowls cooped up in cages are also much subject to it, while the pigs and sheep, &c. having a wide range in the long boat, escape.

One of the most prolific sources of liver diseases, is want of exercise, causing torpor and obstruction in the digestive organs. And one of the most fruitful sources of that prevailing kind of insanity which is called melancholy, are these same derangements in the liver, causing morbid and unnatural impressions upon the mind, which, in turn, aggravates the disease itself. Moderate and agreeable exercise—such as gardening, walks through beautifully laid out grounds, horseback riding, &c.—are the great remedies. Hence the efficacy of this moral treatment of late years in lunatic asylums, where it has caused a revolution, and substituted kindness and common sense for brutality and chains.

Persons who are disposed to be fat or corpulent, are always liable to be bilious or dropsical; because the same condition of the secreting or assimilating functions which produce the accumulation of oil or fat, or water in the body, cause also a redundancy of bile and enlargement of the liver. Lord Byron never made a truer remark than that "fat was an oily dropsy."

Fat persons are of a pituitous, watery and relaxed fibre. Lean persons of a dry, rigid, hard fibre. One is the harpsichord unstrung, the other wound up to a high degree of tension. The former are subject to depositions and enlargements in the cavities and organs—the latter more liable to inflammations and fevers. Therefore, the diet of the flesher should be drier, less fatty, and more animal, and even slightly stimulating; while the latter may indulge more freely in juicy fruits and succulent vegetables, as their digestion is stronger and warmer, if we may use the term.

In health, the quantity of food taken should be sufficient to produce only a slight degree of distension, as this assists digestion, and the quantity should be a due mixture of animal and vegetable dishes—not too great a variety of the latter, and the whole proportioned to the degree of exercise taken.

Every meal in winter especially, should be more animal than vegetable, and at this season the dinner should always be accompanied by more or less of vegetable pickles and salt to dilute the bile and blood, which are thick in cold weather, from the greater quantity of oily and animal food eaten—and every meal should be followed by preserves of fruits, or sugar alone, with water, as a purifier of the food and corrector of the digestion.

A small quantity of meat should be taken at breakfast in winter, and a larger quantity at dinner, which last meal should be deferred till late in the afternoon, when the labors of the day are finished. These two meals are quite sufficient.

Suppers are superfluous and injurious—but if taken never retire until two hours afterwards, or longer, if possible. N. Y. Star.

AFRICAN SPORTS.

The following graphic sketch of a panther hunt, is from a new novel called "Makanna, or the land of the Savage," the scene of which is laid in the southern portion of Africa. N. Y. Mirror.

"Hold back! That howl betokens harm!"

"Yes, by Jove, the dog will bleed to death! That hind-leg's broken, and the throat torn to the shoulder-bone!"

"Stand back! The Hottentots are cowering; 'tis no common beast! Each look to his prime—firm heart, and steady eye, the death-shot takes the skin."

"A panther! Yes, by Jove, big as a tiger! That spring has cleared the jungle! Look! he's thrown himself betwixt the forked limbs of that old thunder-rifted oak, and like a wild cat, lies on his side at bay! Now—"

"No, massa! we say no fire, massa! No, no, let do beast play de fisty-cuff! we'd die dogg'e."

The voice of Gaspal sounded just in time for a reprieve, and three of the dogs ran gallantly in. The panther's eyes glowed red with a fiery intensity, but still he remained as motionless on his post of vantage as if an inanimate carcass.

The largest hound having warily measured his distance, now made a desperate snatch; but with the dexterity of a juggler, the savage pard struck him at once right and left with his armed paws, and the unfortunate lurcher fell, blinded, bleeding and howling to the earth. The second, cowed at the fate of his comrade, ran, yelping off; but a fourth, coming to succour the third, both sprang forward open-mouthed. As if amazed, the panther half raised himself for the encounter, and when the dogs closed, first striking his claws with a sudden blow into the brain of the lowest, he caught the other in his jaws by the nape of the neck, and slung him over his head, spinning through the air.

"Now, by the prince of the devils, that dogbitcher would slaughter a pack! Stand back, Gaspal, I'll have a shot! Back!"

The elephant 'roar' of Drakenstein was brought to a level, his finger on the trigger, when, with the most provoking nonchalance, the wilful Gaspal perched himself on a fragment of rock immediately before the intended victim.

"No, not de massa fire! me teach'e de beast von little trick'e, de last he'll ebber vort to learn."

As if aware to the hint, but with rather an equivoocal expression of gratitude, the lips of the panther retracted, until the glistening ivory of his fanged teeth was perfectly apparent: his back began to arch, as if he anticipated a leap, and his dilated tail grew restless as an angry serpent.

The Hottentot felt, that time was precious, and whirling his glittering pole-axe round his head with a most intimidating flourish, he brought it down with the rapidity of a thunder-clap, as he supposed, on the skull of his adversary.

As he supposed! Gaspal had a keen eye, but the panther had a quicker, and thus, by a change of attitude, the agile animal gave the descending axe free way to bury its fury in the harmless wood.

Disconcerted by this unexpected failure, Gaspal forgot himself so far as to lean forward in attempting to withdraw his weapon. The panther caught the momentary vantage, and striking a tremendous backward blow at the head of the unfortunate Hottentot, he tore off the better half of his left ear, and, except when absent on professional business.

Lawrenceburg, Sep. 10th, 1834. 35-1f

DRY GOODS:
Also,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES & CROCKERY:
Fur, Leghorn and Palm Hats,
Tuscan, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes, Books, Brandy and Wine; which
they will sell low. N. & G. SPARKS.

May 9, 1834. 17

Geo. P. Buell & Geo. W. Lane,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received a large supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Among which are

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Invisible, Drab, Green and Steel Mix Broad Cloths; Fancy, Striped and Blue Cassimeres; Dark, Blue, Brown and Steel Mix Cassinetts; Summer Cloth; French and Brown Irish Linen; Blue and Mix Cotton Twills; Painted Muslin, Ginghams and Calicos; Fancy Gauze, Silk & Crepe, Deleandress Hank's; Black and White Crapé; Superior Black Sattin; Black, Brown, Sky-blue and Brown-watered Silk Pongee, Black Veils, Plain and Figured Bobinets; &c. &c.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Saddlery, Hard & Queensware,

CROSSCUT, HAND & CIRCULAR SAWS,

CRADLE, GRASS & BRIER SCYTHE,

WILLIAM'S CAST STEEL AXES,

Tire, Band, Square, Round, & Hoop Iron,

AMERICAN BLISTER & CAST STEEL;

Also, a quantity of

Coffee, Sugar & Molasses;

A FEW BBLS. OF WHISKEY;

All of which they are offering for sale at the store room lately occupied by Maj. John P. Dunn.

Lawrenceburg, April 1, 1834. 12

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS:

Also,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES & CROCKERY;

Fur, Leghorn and Palm Hats,

Tuscan, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Boots and Shoes, Books, Brandy and Wine; which

they will sell low. N. & G. SPARKS.

May 9, 1834. 17

LAW NOTICE.

DANIEL J. CASWELL and PHILIP L. SPOONER, are associated in the practice of law, in the Dearborn Circuit Court. All professional business entrusted to either, in the said court, will receive the punctual attention of both. Office on High street, in the room formerly occupied by E. Walker, Esq. where P. L. Spooner may be found, except when absent on professional business.

Lawrenceburg, Sep. 10th, 1833. 35-1f

MAJOR & LANE, Attorneys,

HAVE formed a partnership, and will practice law in the Superior and Inferior Courts in Indiana, & in the counties of Boone, Ky., and Hamilton, O. Their office is on High street, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Lane as an office, where one of them will at all times be found.

All claims put in their hands for collection, by non-residents, will be promptly attended to.

Lawrenceburg, Nov. 15, 1833. 44-1y

New Establishment.

THE subscribers having purchased the large brick house and Grocery establishment therein, lately kept by Z. Bedford & Co., would respectfully inform the public that they will continue the Grocery Store in the same building, under the firm of JOHN HOOD & CO.

They have and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of articles in their line of business, such as

GROCERIES, FLOUR, WHISKEY,

Salt, Iron, Fish, Cigars, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. They will also keep on hand a very general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which they will sell wholesale or retail. Having extensive rooms suited for the purpose, they will receive FLOUR, MERCHANTISE, and other articles on

Storage or Commission,

And attend to the forwarding or sale thereof, on moderate terms.

JOHN HOOD,

DANIEL E. BEDFORD,

Lawrenceburg, March 6, 1834. 8-1f

Kanhawa Salt.

A QUANTITY of Kanhawa Salt, just received, and for sale by GEO. W. LANE & CO.

April 17, 1834. 14

Rectified Whiskey.

THE subscribers have on hand a quantity of superior rectified whiskey, which they will sell by the barrel on accommodating terms.

N. & G. SPARKS.

May 1, 1834. 16

100 Dozen Brooms,

Of Superior quality, for sale by

April 9, 1834. L. W. JOHNSON

WINDOW GLASS,

ALL sizes, from 4 to 6, to 14 by 21 inches, for

sale by L. W. JOHNSON.

4-1/2 GLASS CUT to order.

April 9, 1834. 13-1f

Fashionable Black & Drab Hats,

THE subscribers have just received a few dozen, which makes their assortment complete, of the above article. Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine.

J. P. DUNN, & CO.

May 9, 1834. 16

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received direct from the city of PARIS, an extensive and splendid addition to his former assortment of Jewelry, Table and Tea Spoons, (Silver and common) ALSO, a choice selection of Lepine Horizontal, Repeating, Patent Lever and Common WATCHES; And various other articles, not strictly in his line, among which are FANCY ARTICLES, (new style) PERCUSSION CAPS, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at Cincinnati prices.

—SHOP opposite to the market house, where he

will be ready at all times to repair Watches, Clocks,

and attend to all kinds of business in his line.

F. LUCAS.

May 1, 1834. 11-1f

SEASONABLE Goods;

Which they offer at the stand formerly occupied by

Tousey & Dunn, where their old customers and the public generally, are respectfully requested to call.

J. P. DUNN & CO.

May 1, 1834. 16